

CONFORMATION AND ANISOTROPY OF CHEMICAL BONDS IN CYCLIC
ETHERS INVESTIGATED BY N.M.R. SPECTROSCOPY

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In the given work conformations of cyclic ethers of carbonic and sulphureous acids of 2.2-dimethylpropandiol-1.3, propandiol-1.3 and ethandiol-1.2 have been studied. Part of n.m.r spectra of protons (PMR) is shown in Fig. 1. The spectra (a,b,d) were obtained using n.m.r. spectrometer operating at 24.46 Mc/s^1 at resolution of 5 parts in 10^8 got by means of Anderson's shims², spectrum (c) attained by JNM-3 high-resolution spectrometer.

In PMR spectrum of 2.2-dimethylpropandiol-1.3 carbonate (a) a wide methylene peak showing an unresolved multiple structure with a chemical shift $\tau = 6.13 \pm 0.04 \text{ p.p.m.}$ (4) and the peak of methyl groups with $\tau = 9.03 \pm 0.04 \text{ p.p.m.}$ (6)⁺ may be found. The crystals of the compound were dissolved in CCl_4 at concentration of $\sim 35\%$. The sulphite spectrum (b) consists a methylene quartet the centre of which has $\tau = 6.17 \text{ p.p.m.}$ (4) and a methyl duplicate with the centre $\tau = 9.09 \text{ p.p.m.}$ (6). Unresolved multiplicity may be found in each peak of the quartet arising from indirect spin-spin interaction with CH_3 group. The sulphite sample was degassed by means of repeatedly freezing, pumping out till 10^{-3} mm Hg and defreezing again.

The fact that we have a striking difference in the spectrum of carbonite and that of sulfite is explained by conformations of cyclic ethers. It is well known that the CO_2 group of carbonic acid derivatives is flat whereas the SO_2 group of sulphureous acid derivatives is pyramidal³. The conformational formulas carbonite and sulfite see Fig. 1. Thanks to the flat structure of CO_2 group the transition of one form of the chair into the other gives an equivalent structure. If it is sulphite both conformational forms

+ The brackets show relative integral intensity of the lines.

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2 W.A. Anderson, Rev. Sci. Instr. **32**, 241 (1961)

3 B.A. Arbousov, Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 1344 (1960).